Vol. 13. THE No 620.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, December 15, 1798.

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKETSTREET.

Just opening and for sale by the subscriber at his Store at *Williams's Mills*, a neat an general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

from Baltimore, suitable to the season, consisting of *Dry Goods, Groceries, Salts, Iron, Steel, Leather, Spices, Hardware, Cutlery, Cotton and Woollen Hosiery, Indian and Rose Blankets, Strouds, Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Powder, Lead*, and a variety of other articles for Cash, Country Produce, or Furrs, by

ENNION WILLIAMS.

Williams's Mills, October 29, 1798.

WANTED,

WOOD Ashes, for which one shilling per bushel will be given, and also a generous price for Pot Ash, at the *GLASS WORKS* opposite Pittsburgh

WILLIAM EICHBAUM.

October 4, 1798.

Lodge, No. 64,

GREENSBURGH.

THE Brethren are requested to meet at the LODGE ROOM on Thursday the 27th of December inst. being ST. JOHN'S DAY, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, from whence they are to proceed to Church, where a Sermon will be preached on the occasion by the Rev. Mr. Ayres. The company of visiting of adjacent Brethren is requested. The members are desired to be punctual to the hour.

Signed by order of the Master,
ROBERT IRWIN, Jun Sec'y.

December 1st, 1798.

THE partnership of IRWIN & M'LEOD Rope-makers, is dissolved.——Clean, sound HEMP bought at the Rope Walk, as usual—where Ropes of all kinds necessary for the Western Country, may be had—Bed Cords 28 yards in length.

JOHN IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, November 22, 1798.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS I purchased one hundred and fifty acres of land from John Huston, of Beaver township, Allegheny county, for which I gave him a bond for fifty pounds, dated August 23d, 1797, and whereas the said Huston cannot comply with his contract, I therefore forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said bond as I am determined not to pay it unless compelled by law.

ROBERT SMITH.

November 27, 1798.

Caution.

WHEREAS we the subscribers gave two notes to Thomas Mann, of Long Run, for Seventeen Pounds Ten Shillings each, about the beginning of February 1796. The public are hereby cautioned against accepting assignment thereof, as there was a want of consideration, and of course we cannot be compelled to pay them.

JAMES CORD,
JOHN LISET.

November 21, 1798.

Kenhawa Lands,

FOR SALE.

TEN Thousand Three Hundred Seventy Eight and one-third Acres of Prime Land, lying on the right hand fork of Big Sandy river, in Kenhawa county, in the state of Virginia. A good title will be given. For terms apply to

WILLIAM G. SYDNOR.

Pittsburgh, November 21, 1798.

Stray Cattle.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber last July, a Red HEIFER, with a white face, sharp horns, a piece taken out of the under side of the right ear, about three years old; also, a Brown STEER, of the same age and mark of the heifer. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

WILLIAM ORMSKIRK BOWLER.

Frenchman's Folly, Nov. 13, 1798.

FOR SALE,

Building Lots near the Market.

GEORGE STEVENSON,

Pittsburgh, September 1, 1798.

For Sale,

A Three Story BRICK HOUSE and Lot of Ground, situate in Market street at the corner of the Public Square. The House is 35 feet square, a kitchen 16 feet by 18, and good cellars under both buildings, an excellent well in the yard, and a stone stable 40 feet by 28, well finished and stalled—also, a two story Brick House, 20 feet by 18, with an excellent cellar under it, a log stable 30 feet by 24, and a draw well, situate in Fourth street, at the corner of Chancery lane—also, a small Log House, situate in Fourth street, near Grant's Hill—a Lot of Ground containing 31 acres and 39 perches, 20 acres of which is under excellent meadow, about one mile from town—an In and Out Lot in the Reserved Tract on the west of the Allegheny opposite this place—and Five or Six Donation Tracts of Land. The terms will be made known by applying to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, 6th Dec. 1798.

THE partnership of William Earl & John Barclay, trading under the firm of Earl and Barclay, is this day dissolved by mutual content—those indebted to said firm are earnestly requested to make payment to Alexander M'Laughlin (with whom our books will be left for settlement) before the first of January next. Those who may be delinquent may expect no further indulgence.

WILLIAM EARL.
JOHN BARCLAY.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6, 1798.

William Larwill,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general for the large share of their favours he has been honored with since he opened a store in Pittsburgh, and wishes to inform them that his Store is at present shut or his property would be taken rapaciously from him by a relation, and Larwill not have it left in his power to satisfy any just demands that are against him, which he will be found at all times ready to discharge.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 8, 1798.

Six Cents Reward.

RAN away from the Subscriber, an Apprentice Lad named REASON KINDLE; he is about five feet high, 20 years of age, by trade a Taylor, and is now (I expect) on his way to Kentucky. Whoever takes up said apprentice and brings him home, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

JOHN SCOTT.

Elizabeth Town, Dec. 7, 1798.

Taken up trespassing on the

plantation of the subscriber living in Mifflin township, near Kuykendall's Mill, a sorrel HORSE, between 14 and 15 hands high, supposed to be 10 years old, a natural trotter, no shod, the near hind leg white almost to the knee, appears to be blind of the off eye. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN COVNER.

Allegheny county, November 6, 1798.

Came to the plantation of the

subscriber, living in Westmoreland county, Unity township, about 4 miles from Greensburgh, a Black Milch COW, with a white belly, large horns, both ears cropt. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

PETER ROGERS.

November 7, 1798.

Twelve Dollars Reward

STRAYED or stolen from Bear creek settlement, about the middle of September last, a bay HORSE 5 years old, about 16 hands high, shod before, a natural trotter, has a small star in his forehead, a drooping nose and a saddle mark on his near side, had on a large bell with a crack in it, the bell collar cut out of a back-band, and tied on with a string—also, a Bay MARE, 6 years old, 13 hands high, shod before, trots and paces, has a few white hairs in her forehead and a scar on one of her hips, a long bushy tail not docked, had on a small bell. Whoever takes up said creatures and brings them to Findley's mill on Loyalhannon creek, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges, or Six Dollars for either.

DAVID HARPER.

Loyalhannon creek, Dec. 3, 1798.

The White Oak Level,

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable Tract of Land, was called thus, from the extensive and beautiful level, and the great number of strait and lofty oaks upon it. It lays on the Allegheny river, 10 miles from Pittsburgh, and on the same side of the river, and contains 318 acres and 15 perches. It is well watered, having five springs running through it; the situation advantageous for the Pittsburgh market, and the title indisputable.

Mr. Hugh Quigley who lives adjoining the land, will shew the same to those who may wish to see it. The purchaser, by paying part in hand, shall have a reasonable credit for the remainder. Terms of sale, &c. may be known by application to me at Elizabeth Town, either by word or letter.

S. BAYARD.

December 1, 1798. 6w

TAKEN up trespassing in October last, a Bay HORSE, about 15 hands high, a small star in his his forehead, shod before, a natural trotter. The owner is desired to apply to the subscriber at the forks of the Greensburgh and Glade roads, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN DUN[illegible]

December 5, 1798.

FOR SA[illegible]

A Quantity of

Fine Sa[illegible]

JAMES

Pittsburgh, May 23,

NOT[illegible]

WHEREAS I have b[illegible] certain Hugh Mor[illegible] Norris, of the county of [illegible] purchase of land, under t[illegible] land, but on close examin[illegible] it otherwise, and at the [illegible] gave them notes for Eight[illegible] about Christmas next, an[illegible] ber 1799. I therefore fo[illegible] from taking an assignmen[illegible] I am determined not to p[illegible] pelled by law.

WILLI[illegible]

November 1798.

THE Supervisors of the [illegible] burgh, requests thos[illegible] not paid their Borough T[illegible] year, to come forward a[illegible] payment—any further indulgence cannot be given

November 15, 1798.

STRAYED *or Stolen from Beavertown on the night of the 21 instant, a bright sorrel MARE, about 15 hands 2 inches high, 4 years old last spring, no brand, her tail newly set with five nicks. Whoever takes up said Mare and gives information where she may be had shall receive Four Dollars, or if sent to Ephraim Jones's ferry opposite Pittsburgh, B. Fox's Noblesburgh, or Samuel Johnston's Beavertown, shall receive a reward of Five Dollars. and if stolen, and the Thief brought to punishment, a reward of Thirty Dollars.*

R. M'HENY.

November 7, 1798.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY *from the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, a Negro Woman named* SALL, *about 23 years of age, she took with her a variety of fine cloathing. She formerly belonged to General Nevill. Whoever takes up said Negro and secures her in any jail so that the subscriber may get her again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home reasonable charges.*

WILLIAM IRWIN.

November 8, 1798.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS *a family of the Brandon's, wandering from place to place, in the neighbourhood of Sandy Creek, have offered to sell under a pretence of title, a tract of land situate on both sides of that creek, including the great road to Franklin. In order to prevent imposition, the subscriber thinks it his duty to inform the public, that the title to that tract of land is vested in him, he having purchased from the original improver, obtained a survey, and continued his actual settlement until his settler was banished by the menaces and force of this family.*

JOHN REED.

Pittsburgh, November 7, 1798.

MORE OF

BUONAPATE's EXPEDITION.

Some Account of the Constitution of Egypt, under the government of the Beys.

EGYPT is called a Turkish province, but it is in fact a monarchial, aristocratical, military government. The Beys or Governors of the eighty provinces have all the power in their hands, and support their authority by their confederates, the Mamelouk soldiery. The Sultan, indeed, keeps a Pacha in Cairo, the capital, but unless he were to be accompanied with an army, this representative could not exercise any degree of power. Four and twenty of the most powerful of the Beys compose a kind of Divan, which communicates its orders to the Pacha, which he publishes in the name of the Sultan. Almost all the Beys are Mamelouks, that is manumitted Christian slaves from Georgia, Circassia, &c. &c. who have embraced the Mahomedan religion, and have risen gradually from the situation of a common soldier to the rank of Bey.

The name of Mamelouk is given to those child[illegible] have been carried off by mer[illegible]ers from Georgia, Circassia, N[illegible]

tics. At present, however, they fight without any kind of order, and are totally ignorant of artillery. The number of the Mamelouks is from 3000 to 6000.

When the Turkish emperor Selim, in the year 1517, conquered Egypt, he endeavored (to preserve this important conquest) to gain the favour of the Mamelouks. For this reason he made little alteration in their form of government, and in a treaty of peace granted them great privileges. By this treaty the Beys were authorised to suspend from his office, and denounce to the Pope, the Pacha or Viceroy of the Sultan, if he happened to incur their displeasure, or was guilty of any encroachment on their power. By this treaty likewise, they were bound annually to pay the sum of 500,000 aslani to the Porte.—This sum was afterwards raised to 800,000 or about 150,000l. sterling. The Beys, however, commonly retain great sums for the repair of the canals and fortifications, and do not remit half of it to Constantinople. Besides they are bound to supply a certain quantity of wheat, and nearly 150,000l. for the support of the tomb of Medina, where Mahomet is buried, and the Temple of Mecca. Upon these conditions was the unlimited authority of the Beys over all the inhabitants of Egypt recognized

The Beys are so sensible of the advantages of their situation, and abuse their power most grossly. A Pacha retains his authority only while he favors their views. If he attempts to defend the interests of his master or the Egyptians, he is immediately considered as a traitor; the divan assembles and sends him about his business. The Beys who are at the head of the provinces and of the troops, accordingly have all the power in their hands, and the people is completely subject to their arbitrary will.

[*A better picture of the French Republic could not be drawn.*]

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Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, September 28.

The independence which France beftows the Republics which ſhe has formed is, to be perfectly dependent upon her; and the liberty of doing what ſhe pleaſes. "You ſhall be King, and I will be Viceroy over you."

A French Loan has been whiſpered at Madrid; but Don John, who is a ſulky fort of a gentleman at times, declares he will let it alone.

Amſterdam once ſo diſtinguiſhable for the firmneſs of its police, and the decorum of its manners, is ſaid to have now become the ſink of vice and debauchery. Every ſtreet is crowded with proſtitutes, and almoſt every houſe is a brothel.

It now appears, that the united Engliſh, Ruſſian, and Turkiſh fleets are to be employed in tranſporting from Greece to Alexandria the army of the Captain Pacha, who has left Widden, and is on his march to the Archipelago.

It appears, by a private letter from that excellent prelate, the Biſhop of Killala, that the expences in keeping his viſitants, the French, in his palace, in ſix days, amounted to 500l.

The French general who commanded at Killala, told the biſhop, that during all the campaign he had made with Buonaparte, he had never ſuffered ſo much as in the Iriſh fly he made in Ireland.

The following particulars come from a gentleman who was on the ſcene of action during the late inſurrection, buſineſs in Ireland, to his friend in Bath. The circumſtances may have appeared in the public prints before, but their being written by a perſon of ſenſe, and to a friend intereſted and curious in the tranſactions, gives them additional authenticity:

"After the ſtorm occaſioned by the ſurrender [illegible] appeared in the Cathedral with [illegible] they would [illegible] day."

September 27.

Carnot, it is ſaid, reſides at a village near Lodi, where, under an aſſumed name, he enjoys his tolerations, without the ſlighteſt favor or countenance from the Auſtrian government. He is buſily employed in writing memoirs of the revolution, which will diſcloſe many intereſting ſecrets, and which more particularly will illuſtrate the late military operations which he planned and of which the conſequences ſeem likely to change the whole face of the earth.

The Roman territory continues to be dreadfully diſtreſſed. Troops are conſtantly marching from one place to another to quell the inſurrections. The French Commander in Chief has puniſhed in the moſt ſhocking every Commune reſponſible for the outrages committed within its juriſdiction.

BARBARITIES OF THE UNITED IRISHMEN.

DUBLIN, September 22.

Wedneſday night a band of ruffians, conſiſting of above 100 deſperadoes, entered the houſe of Mrs Lamb, near Old Bawn and Tallagh, in the county of Dublin, and plundered it of caſh, and every portable article of value it contained. While the villains were in the houſe, they appeared to be under great apprehenſion, for they were frequently heard to cry, "Boys mind the ſcouts!" which we ſuppoſe was a guard at their party they had poſted at the outſide, to be on the watch. They were going to hang a gentleman who was a priſoner in the houſe, and had a rope about his neck for the purpoſe; but ſome leſs cruel than their comrades, interfered, and ſaved his life.

On Wedneſday laſt a poor inoffenſive man named James Miley, was ſeized by a party of Wicklow rebels, as he was laying his little crop of hay on the lands Merganſtown in that county; he was carried by them to a ſhort diſtance from his own habitation, and placed againſt a wall by the mercileſs villains, who fired at him, and lodged three balls in his head. This unhappy man was by trade a Carpenter, had not been enrolled in any yeomanry corps, or been at all forward in oppoſition to the rebels: indeed, the remorſeleſs villains did not accuſe him of any other crime than that of being a Proteſtant.

September 26.

Military operations have at length commenced againſt the rebels in the province Connaught. An engagement had taken place with the rebels at Grange, near Sligo, wherein it is ſaid near 150 of theſe deluded men were cut off. On Saturday laſt two regiments of militia, a party of the Frazier fencibles, the Caſtlebar, and the Tyrawly yeomanry, marched from Caſtlebar to attack the rebels, who have yet poſſeſſion of Killala, Weſtport, Newport, &c. and are in very great numbers through the mountainous part of that country. The latter corps acted as guides on the occaſion. A report was prevalent this evening, that this army had defeated the rebels, and recovered poſſeſſion of theſe towns. They had 16 miles of the country to march before they entertained hopes of coming up with them.

Nine o'clock.—We have juſt learnt that the rebels at Killala have ſuffered a total defeat from General Trench, who commands in the place of General Hutchinſon; ſeveral hundreds are reported to have been put to the ſword, no quarter was given except to ſome of their leaders, who are reſerved for a public examination. Killala, Ballina, &c. &c. have been taken poſſeſſion of by the King's troops. Several Frenchmen were taken, and the biſhop of Killala happily refuſed from the ſhip's ſide of the veſſel; his life, it is ſaid, was ſpared by the interference of a French officer. Such is the report this evening, which is generally ſpoken of, and generally credited in all circles.

WATERFORD, September 28.

Laſt night ſeveral expreſſes arrived here from the county of Kilkenny, and many were diſpatched from hence to the neighbouring poſition of the army. The South Cork regiment marched this morning with two pieces of artillery for Knocktopher, in the county of Kilkenny, within fourteen miles of this: General Johnſon himſelf took the command of the troops. Theſe ſome days paſt bodies of inſurgents have been diſturbing the people of the above county; but laſt night a body of them, well-mounted and armed, entered the village of Knocktopher, and diſarmed the yeomanry, not in a corrective body, together as they were, and refreſhed themſelves with proviſions, when they departed. On the declaration of the South Bevon, the drums beat to arms, and the yeomanry attended and kept guard in the city. The greateſt exceſſes continue to be committed in the county of Wexford—the loyal inhabitants are flocking to the town, and ſay they would conſider their lives &c. much ſafer was the county in a ſtate of open rebellion in place of the predatory warfare which at preſent exiſts.

LIVERPOOL, September 22.

[illegible] 3000 militia troops embarked here [illegible] for Ireland, under the immediate command of General Nichol and Commiſſary Conway, of the tranſport board.

NANTES, September 18.

A republican frigate La Precieuſe has arrived in the road of Ville Cherry, the Raymond and the Woodcock, veſſels belonging to the Eaſt India company, who loſt at the ſame time the Amelia, burnt by accident. The loſs in theſe three veſſels is eſtimated at 1,200,000 francs.

They write from Conſtance, 7th Fructidor, "the Lake from which our city takes its name, has for ſome days paſt preſented a novel ſight. More than 3000 men, collected from different parts of Turgan, have advanced in barks and baſteaux as far as the middle of the Lake, and there have ſolemnly ſworn allegiance to the Helvetic Conſtitution."

NAPLES, 24th Thermidor.

Since the arrival of a Courier from Vienna the preparations of war are purſued with redoubled activity.—Some days paſt there has been publiſhed an edict of his Majeſty, in which the leading article is, "the great changes which have taken place for ſome years in Europe in political affairs, relative to the organization and employment of the military, have engaged us to direct our attention particularly to the organization of the army and the other forces of the ſtate, in order to provide for the defence of our dominions, and to ſecure the lives and property of our dear ſubjects.—With this view we have taken ſucceſſively ſuch meaſures to bring the royal troops to as great perfection as they can be brought—but the neceſſity to augment and reorganize the forces of the ſtate is become more preſſing, ſince the government of Italy bordering on this kingdom begin to aſſume a warlike aſpect.—The Barbarian powers have likewiſe redoubled their audacity.

More particularly ſince the laſt events which have taken place at Malta, which gives birth to ſerious apprehenſions for the tranquility of the country under our government. In order to oppoſe a more powerful obſtacle to the attempts which may be made by one or other of the powers to the prejudice of our ſtates, we have already made the diſpoſitions for augmenting the regular forces in our kingdom, particularly in Sicily, which appears principally menaced, but to ſtop one inſurmountable barrier to every hoſtile attempt, we have judged it proper to declare by this edict, that all the individuals of our ſtates are born and muſt be bred ſoldiers, and are obliged to take up arms for the defence of our Holy Catholic Religion, of our Crown, and of their lives, in caſe theſe ſacred objects ſhall be attacked by the Barbarians or by any nation which may be unfriendly.

Upon this principle all our ſubjects from the age of 17 to 45 years, are to be enrolled in different corps of the army, and they muſt, when circumſtances require it, preſent themſelves to their corps to do military duty according to the eſtabliſhed rules. Ourſelf, as Commander in Chief of our Royal troops, as well as our auguſt Son, are principally comprized in this illuſtrious role; and we will be the firſt to ſacrifice our lives for the defence of our religion, our government, and our country.

Citizen Joſeph Buonaparte had ſhipped a large quantity of effects on board a Genoeſe veſſel. This veſſel was taken by a Barbary corſair, and afterwards retaken by two Neapolitan armed ſhips. The French Miniſter has reclaimed the veſſel as French property; but agreeable to report, no ſatisfactory anſwer has been given to him on the ſubject.

American Intelligence.

ALEXANDRIA, November 26.

We are informed that on Thurſday laſt, a moſt dreadful fire took place in Richmond. It broke out in a houſe adjoining Col. Gamble's, in the moſt central part of the town.—Twenty two houſes, it is ſaid, were conſumed.

PROVIDENCE, (R. I.) Nov. 22.

The George Waſhington frigate, fitted out here and commanded by Captain Patrick Fletcher, we learn, ſails to day for Newport, where ſhe will wait a few days for a part of her guns, and then proceed to ſea.—She is fully manned by the brave ſons of Columbia.

BOSTON, November 13.

This day arrived, ſchooner Friendſhip, captain Elihu Snow, from Jamaica, 28 days. On the 4th of September in lat. 22, 30, long. 84, captain Snow, was boarded by the French privateer Revenge, belonging to Cape Francois, who took out all his hands except a black man, his ſteward, and put on board ſix men, ordering the veſſel to proceed to the Havanna for trial. On the 10th of September, captain Snow and his ſteward roſe upon the Frenchmen, and after killing one of them, and wounding three others, retook the command of the veſſel, and ordered the ſurvivors to hoiſt out the boat, and go where they pleaſed, giving them a ſupply of proviſions and water. Whilſt purſuing his voyage home, captain S. experienced frequent and heavy gales of wind, and loſt almoſt all his ſpars and rigging; he was frequently in want of proviſions but was providentially ſupplied ſeveral times through the humanity of thoſe he met with at ſea; he particularly acknowledges the polite and friendly attention of captain Jones Fawſon, of his majeſty's ſloop of war, the Earl Moral, and of captain Edwards of the brig Liberty, of Philadelphia.

November 22.

Arrived at Glouceſter, yeſterday afternoon, the brig Aligator, captain Williams, in 40 days from Malaga. Capt. W. confirms the account which we gave on the 12th inſt. of the total defeat of the Toulon fleet. The amount of particulars which he brings, could not be correctly aſcertained; but as the veſſel is deſtined for this port, it is probable a few hours will enable us to come at particulars, that ſhall completely ſatisfy the doubtful.

NEW YORK, November 28.

By the American Hero, captain Brown, from Nantz, we have received ſome late papers, in which there is a further confirmation of Nelſon's victory.

We are now, ſays the Albany Gazette of Friday laſt, to all appearance in the depth of winter. We have from 12 to 18 inches ſnow on a level; the river is paſſable on the ice, and the weather is as cold as is uſual in either of the winter months. We believe it ſcarcely in the memory of our oldeſt citizens that there ſhould, in the middle of November, be a conſtant ſnow ſtorm for five days, and yet in the preſent month the ſtorm began on the morning of the 17th, and continued to the evening of the 21ſt. We have a great number of foreign veſſels in our harbour.

PHILADELPHIA, November 23.

Wedneſday laſt ſailed from this port the beautiful copper bottomed brig [illegible] pierced for eighteen ſix pounds [illegible] of the bow and ſtern chace guns, [illegible] is for the Dey of Algiers, and is conſidered the moſt complete veſſel ever built; the exact ſymmetry of her proportion, the beautiful range of her battery, and the maſterly turn of her bottom, created the admiration of all who ſaw her; it is to be regretted this maſterpiece of naval architecture cannot be retained in the ſervice of our country at this critical period. This veſſel was built by Meſſrs. Nathaniel Hutton and Samuel Humphreys, the draft drawn by the latter before he attained his nineteenth year: from this ſair ſpecimen of his abilities in naval architecture, his country have great expectations.

So immenſe is the number of natural children in France, in conſequence of the depraved ſtate of ſociety in that country, that the wiſe and magnanimous rulers of the Great Nation, find themſelves obliged to make public proviſion for them, and to find them nurſes. The number of theſe is ſo great, that their pay amounts to 338,672 livres. But being always kept in arrears, the infants are continually left to periſh in great numbers.—Of 263 new born infants, ſent on the 1ſt Vendemaire (23d Sept.) to the ſingle hoſpital of St. Nicholas, 234 ſtarved to death.

From a Paris paper.

A curious experiment was made not long ſince on the Seine, at Paris. Twelve ſoldiers entered the water in order of battle, and with the aid of a machine, which embraces the body, they traverſed the Seine with great celerity. After having drawn up in a platoon on the oppoſite bank, they re-entered the river, and in the middle of it ſet up a fire of muſketry well ſuſtained, and charged with bayonets, though they had under them at leaſt twenty one feet of water. Beſides the weight of the men, this machine will carry a burthen of five myriagrammes, without ſinking. The inventor is citizen Mangin, adjutant general with the miniſter of the interior.

Buonaparte's expedition to Egypt, and Logan's trip to the Eden of civil liberty, are a pair of events which, it is preſumed, will confiderably occupy the attention and excite the admiration of future hiſtorians. In both of theſe mad enterprizes about equal ſagacity is evinced; and the termination of each has ſerved to expoſe to the ridicule of the world the weakneſs and folly of the ſhallow politicians who fabricated them. Buonaparte is, before this, made food for the Egyptian crows; and citizen Logan, though his ugly form be not actually diſſected up, is fairly roaſted with public ſcorn.

His Excellency Thomas Miflin, Eſquire, Commander in Chief of the Military Force of the commonwealth, attended by a number of the officers of the city militia, waited yeſterday at two o'clock, on the Preſident of the United States. His Excellency, in a ſhort addreſs to the Preſident, begged leave to congratulate him on his ſafe return to the city, and his apparent health. And further expreſſed the great ſatisfaction they had derived from the conduct of his adminiſtration. His Excellency concluded by obſerving, that ſhould occaſion call for their exertions in the ſervice of their country, the officers preſent would not be found tardy in advancing to the charge, and further, that from the known patriotiſm of the citizens of Pennſylvania, he could pledge himſelf, not only for the officers but the whole body of the militia.

France ſtands at this moment in the attitude of a deſperate gambler who, having riſked his laſt ſtake, and loſt it, deals out curſes on his fortune, but, in this temper, tries his turn again, and ſtakes his credit upon the iſſue. His fury bewilders his brain and tinctures all his acts with madneſs; thus tenfold more ſurly than before, he falls a prey to his own evil paſſion.

It is remarkable that the embarraſſment and miſeries of France has held regular progreſſion with the extenſion of her conqueſts; but it is becauſe the plunder ſhe has wreſted from honeſt induſtry, has gone into the "pockets" of a few ſhuffling knaves, who uſe the mockery of republicaniſm as a milch-cow. In our own caſe they had the impudence to ſtate the matter in black and white.

The money which was ſtolen from the Bank of Pennſylvania at the commencement of the fever, is now happily recovered to within two thouſand dollars; and, it is expected, even that will yet be recovered.

It ſeems that the only perſons engaged in the buſineſs, were Iſaac Davis, a carpenter, and the porter who ſlept in the Bank. The porter, we underſtand, had applied for a

ETT

MARKET STREET.

...clerkship in the Bank; but, as he was ... perſon, it was refuſed him.—Determined on revenge, he concerted the plan of robbing the bank with this Divis. One day, after the Bank was ſhut, and before the watchmen had taken their poſts, he picked the locks of the iron door of the vaults and handed the money out to Divis. They then adjourned to ſome neighbouring place and divided it. The next morning the porter ran to the caſhier in a ſeemingly great fright, and informed him of the ſituation of the Bank.—As the man had borne the moſt irreproachable character, and told ſo fair a tale, he was not ſuſpected. In a ſhort time after this, the porter was ſeized with the prevailing fever. As ſoon as Divis learnt it, he went to him and deſired him to give his ſhare of the money into his (Divis's) care until he recovered, leſt his phyſician or ſome attendant might find it, and thereby lead to a diſcovery.—The porter did ſo, and in a few days after, delirium ſeized him, and he died without making any confeſſion. Thus far fortune ſeemed to favor Divis.

Thinking himſelf now ſecure, Divis ſet up his carriage and pair, and pretended that an Italian man had arrived at New-York, in which he had ſent out an adventure. At length he ventured to make a large depoſit in the Bank of Pennſylvania. The caſhier perceiving ſo large a ſum carried to the credit of this man, was ſurpriſed, and informed the preſident.—As it bore a ſuſpicious aſpect, they agreed that the caſhier ſhould enquire of the other banks whether Divis had made any depoſits there alſo. Upon an inveſtigation it was found that he had depoſited 17,000 dollars in the three banks. The proper means were then taken to have him ſecured; and upon examination he confeſſed his villainy and agreed at the ſame time to give up all the money in his poſſeſſion, together with his carriage and horſes on condition of pardon. This was granted him.

When their majeſties of France, invaded Ireland, they ſet forth one of their objects to be, the reſtoration of the Iriſh to the unreſtrained enjoyment of the Catholic worſhip, for that they themſelves, being Catholics, the talk would be peculiarly grateful to them.—To the Pope, when they invaded his territory, unbounded profeſſions of reſpect and reverance were held out, and he was acknowledged as the legitimate and divine paſtor of the holy Catholic church univerſal. To the Muſſelmen, they exhibit themſelves in the light of true believers in the Mahometan faith, and Buonaparte would no doubt perform as many genuflexions per diem, as Abu Bekr is ſaid to have done, to get poſſeſſion of the treaſures of Conſtantinople or of India. Thus theſe blaſpheming Frenchmen, amidſt all the aberrations of their infidelity, prove that they remember at leaſt one paſſage in the Bible, by becoming ALL THINGS TO ALL MEN.

An United Iriſhman has lately been executed in Ireland, purſuant to his ſentence at the aſſizes at Naas. There was ſomething in the deportment of the man which beſpoke him more than he ſeemed, and while under ſentence of death, not merely an offer of mercy, but large promiſes of reward were made him: a preſent of 500l. and a commiſſion were offered, if he would ſay who he really was, from what part of the kingdom he came, and what were his deſigns. He refuſed all theſe temptations with diſdain; he ſaid they might take his life, but they had no power over his honor—he would tell them nothing—he would live and die Captain Fearnought, and ſo accordingly he met his fate.

The trade of China into which our merchant veſſels have entered with ſo much ſpirit and ſucceſs, drew from the coffers of Europe 30 years ago, nearly 2,000,000l. ſterling—four-fifths of which was for the ſingle article TEA; the American trade thither is now equal to that of any power in Europe if we except the Engliſh Eaſt-India company only; it is ſuppoſed that near three millions of dollars are annually employed in the American trade to China, the trade of European nations have alſo increaſed,

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Public expectation waits on tip-toe for the reſult of the deliberations of that auguſt aſſemblage which now graces the city by its preſence. It ſeems to be a thing of general expectation, however, that the Proviſional Army will be raiſed and appointed forthwith.—In the mean time, what further meaſures may be reſolved on, as to the organization and employment of this force, furniſhes field for various and multiplied conjecture.

It has been often a ſubject of wonder that Tom Paine ſhould eaſily procure the means of ſubſiſtance in France, but the following anecdote explains the nature of his reſources:—

In the year 1792, Tom's political and literary reputation gained him many admirers at Paris, and he was applied to by ſome of the principal bookſellers in that city, who offered him a penſion of 1500 livres for ten years, on condition of his giving them a copy-right of all the pamphlets he might right in that time, which they were to get tranſlated into French—the propoſal was agreed to, and though he has only written four pamphlets ſince, he has conſtantly touched his penſion.

Some people are led to ſuppoſe, that becauſe the Arabs are a looſe and diſorderly banditti, that the army of Buonaparte, being ſo powerful and well appointed, muſt triumph over all their efforts. But there are a number of circumſtances abſtracted from the conſideration of phyſical force, which muſt operate the deſtruction of the French. A celebrated traveller (who was afterwards ſent by the directory, to find how the wind blew in America) tells us, that from March to November, the heat to an European is almoſt inſupportable, that during this whole ſeaſon, the air is inflamed, the ſky ſparkling, and the heat oppreſſive to all unaccuſtomed to it. The ſoutherly winds are by the natives called "poiſonous winds." Theſe are of ſuch extreme heat and aridity, that no animated body expoſed to them can withſtand their fatal influence.—During the three days that they generally laſt, the ſtreets are deſerted; and woe to the traveller whom this wind ſurpriſes remote from ſhelter. When it blows longer than three days it is inſupportable. The inhabitants are often almoſt blinded by drifts of ſand. All theſe comforts muſt be peculiarly acceptable to an army accuſtomed to contend with no other oppoſition than the force of the feeble and effeminate Italians, or the diſpirited and broken legions of the Emperor. Beſides, it is the very diſorder of the Arabs; which renders them formidable. They are an inviſible enemy. Mounted on horſes as fleet as the wind, and ſeldom moving in a large maſs, they beſet their enemy in ſmall detachments, beat up his quarters, cut off his convoys, and harraſs his men with inceſſant alarms. It is in vain they are purſued, and the nature of their warfare exempts them from the poſſibility of defeat. The Emperor Julian marched an army of 50,000 men againſt barbarians of the ſame nature, character, and, in part, of the ſame country. His force was ſelected from the flower of his army, and the beſt appointed of the empire. A rapid tide of ſucceſs marked his career, 'til arrived at the banks of the Euphrates, he was prevailed on by ſome inſidious Zopyrus, to deſtroy his fleet and tranſports. Julian ſtill advanced—but he advanced to deſtruction. The barbarians inceſſantly hovered round him, and were no ſooner diſperſed on the one hand, than they appeared in greater numbers on the other. Irritated at the vexations of an enemy he deemed contemptible, he attacked, diſperſed and purſued them on all ſides, after killing immenſe numbers of them. In three days Julian was no more; and his army reduced to one quarter of its number, capitulated with the defeated enemy. The fate of Gen. Braddock and his army, of Gen. Harmer, of Gen. St. Clair, are inſtances ſtrongly in point, and demonſtrate the inevitable dangers that attend a remote warfare againſt a ſavage or barbarous enemy. Diſcipline is no qualification to an army that has to contend with ſuch enemies; the greateſt veterans become the ſureſt prey. Whoever gives to theſe conſiderations their true force, muſt be perſuaded that the [illegible] hoſt of Buonaparte, long ere this day, lie ſcattered lifeleſs o'er the ſands of Egypt.

WILMINGTON, (N C.) November 3.

When the Editor of the Wilmington Gazette informs his ſubſcribers of his having been one of the many unfortunate people who were deprived of their habitations by the late fire in this town, no other apology will be required for the non-appearance of the Gazette laſt week.

That dreadful calamity whereby three-fourths of what remained of the town of Wilmington after the fire of April laſt, has been reduced to aſhes, happened on Wedneſday, the 31ſt ult. At three o'clock in the morning of ſaid day, flames were diſcovered iſſuing through the roof of a tavern on Front ſtreet, adjoining Mr. Urquahart's buildings at the corner of Dock ſtreet, occupied by a Mr. Parith. The wind blowing very freſh the fire was rapidly communicated to the neighbouring houſes and ſtores in every direction, and in a few hours all the buildings from the ſouth ſide of Market ſtreet to Dock ſtreet, including thoſe on the ſouth ſide of the latter, as far as Mr. Muter's (which eſcaped) extending eaſtwardly from the river to Third ſtreet, were conſumed, except a few houſes on the hills.

The conflagration became ſo extenſive before the inhabitants were in a capacity to make any effort to check its fury, that very ſoon almoſt all hope of ſaving any part of the town was abandoned, and the exertions of individuals were chiefly employed to reſcue ſuch of their movables as time would allow of, from deſtruction. The court-houſe being unfortunately ſituated in the centre of the ſmall ſquare formed by the interſection of Market and Front ſtreets, upon the preſervation of that building (which is exactly calculated to convey the flames to the four quarters of the town) depended, whether any thing of the whole town ſhould remain but a heap of rubbiſh. Here accordingly great efforts were made, and finally that edifice, and that ſmall remnant of this once flouriſhing place, from the north ſide of Market ſtreet, was almoſt miraculouſly preſerved. The loſs ſuſtained by the proprietors of the buildings deſtroyed, cannot eaſily be computed. The number of dwelling and ware houſes is from one hundred and thirty to one hundred and fifty.

Many of the families who have loſt their habitations will be at a loſs for accommodation, and probably muſt find refuge in the opulent cities with which the United States abound. Very many years will elapſe before Wilmington will recover its former conſequence, and many families be conſigned to deplorable indigence.

Mr. Parith, in whoſe houſe the calamity originated, has publiſhed an exculpation of himſelf, and aſcribes the accident to ſome defect in the chimney thereof. Upon this head we cannot take upon us to give an opinion. We hope, however, that his allegations deſerve credit, for certainly there is very little difference in point of criminality, betwixt the wilful incendiary and one who by carleſſneſs becomes the inſtrument of conveying deſtruction to his neighbours property, and involving a whole community in diſtreſs and ruin.

The corpſe of a deceaſed ſailor, and of a poor man who had been on the pariſh, were conſumed in the fire, but happily no lives were loſt.

Three Dollars Reward,

WILL be paid by the ſubſcriber, to any perſon who will deliver to him, to Jeſſe Hart, at Brady's run on Big Beaver, or to Major Ebenezer Denny, in Pittſburgh, a LETTER, with its contents, directed to Debby Field, to care of John Field, merchant, near Philadelphia, which was loſt by a meſſenger, Mr. David Clark, on his way between my dwelling on Little Beaver, and Pittſburgh.

ENNION WILLIAMS.

Dec. 11, 1798.

TO BE SOLD,

BY Public Vendue, on Thurſday the 24th day of January next, a HOUSE and LOT in the Town of Nobleſburgh, ſituated on the Main ſtreet. The Houſe is two ſtories high, and the Lot contains five rod in front and ten deep. Attendance will be given and the terms made known on the day of ſale, by the ſubſcribers.

JOSEPH KING.
W GORMLY.
JOHN GORMLY.

Dec. 12, 1798.

To be Sold or Rented,

TWO *STOCKING LOOMS*. The terms may be known by applying to Mr. JOHN HANNAH, merchant, Pittſburgh.

Dec. 7, 1798.

L O S T,

ON the evening of the 12th inſt. at or near Mr. Robert Campbell's tavern, Pittſburgh, a red Morocco Pocket Book, containing the following inſtruments of writing, viz.

One note of hand for ninety ſix dollars, dated March or April, 1798, given by Thomas Beale in favor of Joſeph Beale, ſaid Beale having loſt a note for the ſame money, got this note renewed with a diſcharge on it for the firſt—one note of the Bank of North America for Ten Dollars—a bond of indemnity of 200 dollars, given by Robert Chamberlain in favor of Joſeph Beale—one deed of conveyance from James Kenny and wife to John Beale for 75 acres of land—alſo his right of a location of 50 acres, conveyed in the ſame deed—likewiſe, a deed of conveyance from John Beale and wife as one of the heirs of the aforeſaid land, to Joſeph Beale, viz. one in the name of Jonathan for 300 acres, the other in the name of Ezekiel Bowen for 200 acres in Miffin county—a land warrant for 25 acres in the name of Thomas Beale—three receipts from the Regiſter's Office, Lewiſtown, for ſaid Beale, and a number of other receipts and papers too tedious to mention. Whoever finds ſaid pocket book, and delivers it with all its contents to the ſubſcriber, or to Mr. Robert Giffin, in Pittſburgh, ſhall receive Ten Dollars Reward, or for the pocket book and papers alone Five Dollars, and no queſtions aſked.

JOSEPH BEALE.

Pittſburgh, Dec. 13, 1798.

N. B. The papers can be of no uſe to any perſon but the owner, therefore perſon are cautioned againſt taking an aſſignment.

FROM London, via New-York, we have juſt received the following letter, including the London Gazette Extraordinary, the pleaſing contents of which follow:

DEAR SIR,

I have wrote you fully by the Clothier and ſent your late papers. I now inclose you OFFICIAL DETAILS of the victory obtained over the Toulon fleet by Admiral Nelſon—the modeſty with which he has recited ſuch a conqueſt and an action of three days, reflects much brilliancy to the victory—there is no Fraternity, Indiviſible, &c. but *hard knocks* and invincible, which I truſt the citizens of the Great Nation, will always find their fate, when the Tars of Old England fall in with them. Our commercial towns have laid aſide buſineſs and devoted the day to feſtivity and joy. The beauty, as well as the glory of this country, is, that if there are Jacobins, they dare not ſhew their faces—the joy is therefore general and undiſturbed, and I may ſay univerſal.

P. S.—The America by which I ſend this (via New-York) has been delayed by a head wind for ten days paſt—it appears, as if purpoſely to carry the good news, for it is now coming round fair. Adieu.

Admiralty-Office, October 2, 1798.

The Hon. Captain Capel, of his majeſty's ſloop Mutine, arrived this morning, with diſpatches from Rear Admiral Sir Horatio Nelſon, K. B. to Evan Nepean, Eſq. Secretary of the Admiralty, of which the following are copies:

Vanguard, Mouth of the Nile, Auguſt 7, 1798.

SIR,

Herewith I have the honor to tranſmit you a copy of my letter to the Earl of St. Vincent, together with a line of battle of the Engliſh and French ſquadrons, alſo [illegible] of killed and wounded. I have the pleaſure to inform you, that eight of our ſhips have already top-gallant yards across, and ready for any ſervice, the others, with the [illegible], will ſoon be ready for ſea. In every of this importance, I have thought it right to ſend Captain Capel, with a copy of my letter (to the Commander in Chief) over land, which I hope their Lordſhips will approve; and beg leave to refer them to Captain Capel, who is a moſt excellent officer, and fully able to give every information; and I beg leave to recommend him to their Lordſhip's notice.

I have the honor to be, &c.

HORATIO NELSON.

P. S. The iſland I have taken poſſeſſion of, and brought off the two thirteen inch mortars, all the braſs guns, and deſtroyed the iron ones.

EVAN NEPEAN, Eſq.

Vanguard, off the Mouth of the Nile, Auguſt 3, 1798.

MY LORD,

Almighty God has bleſſed his Majeſty's [illegible] and take him away.

GEORGE BRICKLE.

Dec. 10, 1798.

Pittsburgh, December 15

BY THE MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, December 6.

Both Houſes of Congreſs formed a quorum, on Thurſday the 6th of December.—The Senate appointed Mr. Lawrence, Preſident, pro. tem.—Mr. Reed and Mr. Paine, on the part of the Senate, and Mr. Dana, Mr. Harper, and Mr. Venable, on the part of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, were appointed a committee to wait on the Preſident of the United States, and notify him, that a quorum of both houſes, is aſſembled, and ready to receive any communications he may think proper to make to them. The committee reported, that they performed that duty, and that the Preſident had ſignified to them, that he would make a communication to both Houſes of Congreſs on Saturday next, at 12 o'clock, in the Repreſentatives Chamber, and that his preſent indiſpoſition was the cauſe of his poſtponing it until that time.

The Houſe then adjourned until Saturday next.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Both Houſes of the State Legiſlature aſſembled yeſterday afternoon, purſuant to adjournment, proceeded to elect their reſpective Speakers, when Robert Hare, Eſq. was choſen for the Senate, and Caleb Lower Evans, Eſq. was choſen Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives. The Senate appointed a committee to inform the lower Houſe, that they were organized and ready to proceed to buſineſs.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, September 18.

The independence which France befto the Republics which ſhe has formed is, to perfectly dependent upon her; and the lib ty of doing what ſhe pleaſes. "You th be King, and I will be Viceroy over you

A French Loan has been whiſpered Madrid; but Don John, who is a ſulky ſc of a gentleman at times, declares he will l it alone.

Amſterdam once ſo diſtinguiſhable for th firmneſs of its police, and the decorum c its manners, is ſaid to have now become th ſink of vice and debauchery. Every ſtreet i crowded with proſtitutes, and almoſt every houſe is a Brothel.

It now appears, that the united Engliſh, Ruſſian, and Turkiſh fleets are to be employ-ed in tranſporting from Greece to Alexandria the army of the Captain Pacha, who has left Widden,, and is on his march to the Archipelago.

It appears, by a private letter from tha excellent prelate, the biſhop of Killala, tha the expences in keeping his viſitants, th French, at his palace, in ſix days, amount ed to 500l.

The French general who commanded a Killala, told the biſhop, that during all the campaigns he had made with Buonaparte, he had never ſuffered ſo much as in the Irish ſtay he made in Ireland.

The following particulars come from a gentleman who was on the ſcene of action during the late momentous buſineſs in Ireland, to his friend in Bath. The circumſtances may have appeared in the public papers before, but their being written by a private hand, adds to their intereſt and eſtabliſhes their authenticity.

After giving an account of the ſurrender appeared in the Ga- were with

they would ... day."

September 27.

Cannot ...

Tobacco Manufactory.

THE ſubſcribers take the liberty of informing their friends and the public, that they have commenced the above line of buſineſs in the houſe formerly occupied by Mr. Adam Funk, where they have ready for ſale a general aſſortment of the firſt quality Tobacco. They flatter themſelves that they can ſupply thoſe who may honor them with their cuſtom, on very reaſonable terms.—Good encouragement will be given to wholeſale purchaſers. Leaf Tobacco wanted, for which a generous price will be given.

JOSEPH M'CLURG & Co.

Pittſburgh, October 27, 1798.

N. B. Said M'Clurg has alſo opened for ſale at the above place, a neat and general aſſortment of *Dry Goods, Groceries, Spirits, Jewelry, &c. &c.* which he is determined to ſell at the moſt reduced prices.

Coach-Making, &c.

Joſeph White,

RESPECTFULLY *acquaints the inhabitants of Pittſburgh and the public, that he has commenced Coach and Waggon Making, in Third Street, oppoſite Gen. Gibſon's, where orders will be received and executed with diſpatch, and he hopes, with ſatisfaction to thoſe who may employ him.*

Pittſburgh, November 15, 1798.

Came to the plantation of the

ſubſcriber, living on Peter's creek, near M'Call's mill, a two year old red Heifer, with ſome white ſpots in her forehead and on her belly and legs. The owner is deſired to come, pro property, pay charges, and take her away.

MICHAEL COOK

Alleghany county, November 17, 1798.

Diſſolution of Partnerſhip.

NOTICE *is hereby given, that the partnerſhip of the ſubſcribers, trading under the firm of* William Woods & Co. *is this day diſſolved by mutual conſent. Therefore, all perſons having any demands on ſaid firm are deſired to bring them in forthwith to William Woods for payment, and ſuch as are indebted to ſaid firm are deſired to make payment to him, as he is fully authoriſed to ſettle and receive the ſame.*

NICHOLAS CLOPPER,
ABRAHAM D. CLOPPER,
WILLIAM WOODS,

Pittſburgh, December 1, 1798.

The buſineſs will in future be conducted by WILLIAM WOODS, *who has at preſent on hand, a neat and general aſſortment of* Merchandize, *well adapted to the ſeaſon, which he will ſell at a reaſonable profit. He acknowledges with gratitude the encouragement he has met with from his friends and cuſtomers, ſince his commencement in buſineſs in this place, and hopes to merit a continuance of their favors.*

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Alexander Young, late of Hempfield townſhip, Weſtmoreland county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring them in properly authenticated for ſettlement.

BENJAMIN LODGE, } Executors.
JOSHUA SIMPSON, }

November 15, 1798.

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable property in Water ſtreet, in the Town of Pittſburgh, which has been for many years occupied as a Public Tavern, and eſtabliſhed by the ſign of the Fountain (or Green Tree.) The eligibility of the ſituation, the commodiouſneſs of the Houſe, Stable, and other neceſſary buildings renders it unneceſſary to ſay any thing more, as the perſon who may wiſh to purchaſe will view the premiſes. A ſmall part of the purchaſe money will be expected, and an extenſive credit will be given, if required, for the balance.

Likewiſe, a Seven Acre Out-Lot, contiguous to the Town, under cultivation, with a poſt and rail fence. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, who will give an indiſputable title.

JOSIAH TANNEHILL.

Pittſburgh, June 23, 1798.

FOR SALE.

THAT *valuable tract of land ſituate about one mile Eaſt of Meadville, containing four hundred acres with the allowance; this tract affords good meadow ground, excellent upland abundance of ſaw timber and a number o choice ſprings. The above tract is well known by the name of Wallace's tract, any perſon deſirous of viewing the land may be ſhewn by Mr. Wm. Shannon near Meadville, the terms of ſale made known by applying to John Johnſton Pittſburgh.*

July 10, 1798.

BROKERS OFFICE,

No. 147 Cheſnut Street Philadelphia.

WILLIAM M. BIDDLE informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced buſineſs as a Broker and Scrivener, at No. 147 Cheſnut Street Philadelphia, in the vicinity of the Banks and the Land Office, and other Public Offices of this State and of the United States.

PATENTS for Land procured, and all kind of buſineſs tranſacted in the Land Office and other Public Offices with the utmoſt accuracy and diſpatch.

Perſons reſiding in the Weſtern Counties of Pennſylvania, may have their Letters Papers &c. ſafely forwarded to William M. Biddle, by applying to Thomas Collins Eſq. Attorney at Law Pittſburgh.

July 20, 1798.

Sixty Dollars Reward.

BROKE out of the jail of Allegheny county, on the night of the 21ſt inſtant,—BENJAMIN LOVEJOY, about 33 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, black hair generally queued, black eyes, a down look when ſpoken to, took ſundry wearing apparel with him.

WILLIAM NIXON, a Jerſey man, about 4 feet 2 inches high, about 30 years of age, ſwarthy complexion, black hair, and black eyes, took with him ſundry wearing apparel.

JOHN IRWIN, about 35 years of age, black hair, black eyes, took ſundry wearing apparel with him. Whoever takes up ſaid felons, and delivers them into the jail of this county, ſhall receive the above reward, or Twenty ars for either.

SAMUEL M'CORD, Jailor.

ittſburgh, November 22, 1798.

Land for Sale.

A Valuable Plantation of firſt rate Land, containing 330 acres; four miles from Pittſburgh, the big road from Philadelphia paſſing through it—100 acres of cleared land, 27 of which is meadow, and more may be made. There has been iron works erected on ſaid land, which may be converted to the ſame uſe again or into a Mill at the option of the purchaſer. This place muſt be an object with an induſtrious farmer being ſo near to Pittſburgh and ſo handy to market. A part of the purchaſe money will be expected in hand, for the remainder a reaſonable credit will be given.

WILLIAM AMBERSON.

October 9, 1798.

Real Property for Sale.

THE ſubſcriber offers for ſale a TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE and KITCHEN, ſituate in the Town of Greenſburgh, alſo, two Lots adjoining William Burns, in ſaid Town—four acres of meadow adjacent to Town—a Lot in Todd's Town, No. 22, one half of an undivided tract of land containing 74 acres, with good buildings thereon about three quarters of a mile from Greenſburgh, and 100 acres of Land in Allegheny county, in Nicholſon's Diſtrict, No. 101.—Any perſon inclining to purchaſe any of the above deſcribed real property, may know the terms of ſale by applying to the ſubſcriber in Greenſburgh. An indiſputable title will be given to the purchaſer.

ROBERT WILLIAMS.

October 7th, 1798.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons indebted to ROBERT BROWN and Co to come forward and pay off their reſpective balances on or before the firſt day of December next. Grain will be received in payment at market price until that time, after that nothing but caſh will be taken.—Thoſe who neglect this notice may expect to be dealt with as the law directs.

Said Brown and Co have on hand a handſome and general aſſortment of *Dry Goods* and *Groceries*, which they will diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms next door to the ſign of the White Horſe.

Greenſburgh, October 17, 1798.

George Holdſhip,

Houſe Carpenter and Joiner,

RESPECTFULLY offers his ſervices in that line of buſineſs to the citizens of Pittſburgh and its vicinity, who intend building next ſeaſon. Having a general knowledge of all kinds of buſineſs ſuitable either for town or country gentlemen or farmer, and having had a tolerable ſhare of experience in buſineſs, and been accuſtomed to finiſh houſes in the modern taſte, he flatters himſelf he will be able to give ſatisfaction to thoſe who may pleaſe to employ him, and upon reaſonable terms. Application to him at his dwelling houſe, lately occupied by Mr. David Davis, hatter, ſhall be immediately attended to.

Pittſburgh, November 15, 1798.

Caution.

I Gave a bond the 6th day of June, 1797 to James Lowry of the Sixteen Mile Creek, Lake Erie, Allegheny county, for Two Hundred Dollars, payable the firſt of June laſt, in payment of a Tract of Land which he ſold me, and for which it appears the ſaid Lowry had not any title. All perſons are therefore cautioned againſt taking an aſſignment of ſaid bond as I will not pay it unleſs compelled by a courſe of law.

TRISTRAM BROWN.

Lake Erie, November 1, 1798.

List of Letters remaining in the Poſt-Office, at Greenſburgh, in Weſtmoreland County, in the State of Pennſylvania, on the firſt day of October, 1798.

A.

HUGH Abbercrombey, Black-lick ſettlement, Armſtrong townſhip; Thomas Anderſon, blackſmith, care of John Denniſton Loyalhannon creek; Polly Anderſon, care of Captain Guthrey, on the waters of Beaver run.

B.

James Boyd, Sewickley, near Greenſburgh-Archibald Boal, Laurel Hill, 2; Wm. Barnet, near Hannah's town; Samuel F. Brad; ford, Greenſburgh; John Bredin, care of Mr. Skiles, at the Nine Mile Run, near Greenſburgh, 2; Oliver Bovard, care of Meſſrs. Brown and Co. Greenſburgh; Michael Beary, three miles from Greenſburgh, near Brush, creek, care of Mr. Clark in Greenſburgh.

C.

Patt Cunningham, carpenter, care of Mr. Kirkpatrick, ſtorekeeper, Greenſburgh, 2; James Cavit, 13 miles from Greenſburgh; Elizabeth Cavit, old Pennſylvania road, 13 miles from Greenſburgh; Patrick Cowan tavernkeepe General Waſhington Robert Crawford, Donegal townſhip, Ligonier Valley, 2.

D.

John Downs, Derry townſhip, care of Robert Beatty, ſtorekeeper, Greenſburgh; Capt. William Dickſon, care of Samuel Dickſon, Eſq. Benjamin Daviſon.

E.

John Ebbert, Greenſburgh, care of Mr. Stayly, Morgantown, Virginia; John Elliot, Greenſburgh; John Ewing, Budd's ferry, care of John Morriſon, Greenſburgh.

F.

Daniel Ferry, Greenſburgh.

G.

John Gibſon, Long run; George Gibſon, Nine Mile run, care of Mr. Reed, Innkeeper.

H.

Philip Helick, Greenſburgh; David Henry, Black-lick, near Denniſton's town; Thomas Hunter, care of Andrew Finley, Huntingdon townſhip; Robert Happer, care of Mr. Dubois, near the Long run meeting houſe, Huntingdon townſhip, 2; Ellis Hughes, near Greenſburgh; Noble Hunter, Fairfield townſhip, care of Con. Rogers, Greenſburgh; Wm. Henderſon, near Greenſburgh, care of John Morriſon, ſtorekeeper, Greenſburgh; Revd. Matthew Henderſon, at the Forks of Yough, care of John Kirkpatrick, Greenſburgh; Revd. Joſeph Henderſon, Conemagh ſettlement, care of James Guthrie, in Greenſburgh.

I.

Robert Ibbitſon, Fort Legonier.

K.

Thomas Kierans, carpenter, care of Robert Graham, Greenſburgh; John Kerns, Greenſburgh.

L.

John Lowrmore, care of Revd. George Hill, Fairfield, Legonier Valley; Hugh Lowrmore, care of the ſame; Doctor Jacob and Deborah Lewis, Derry townſhip; John Ligat, care of Robert Ligat, at Conemagh river, Wheatfield townſhip.

M.

William Momeyer, Unity townſhip; Manes M'Cloſkey, care of Geo. Armin, Franklin townſhip; Lewis Morford, ſhoemaker; Alexander M'Donald, ſchoolmaſter, Huntingdon townſhip, care of the Revd. Mr. Power; William Milford, care of William Finley, Eſq. Loyalhannon creek; Joſeph M'Clurg, care of John Kirkpatrick, Greenſburgh; Wm. M'Collough, Pigeon creek, ſettlement; Joſeph M'Cartney, Eſq. Wheatfield townſhip, care of John Young, Eſq. in Greenſburgh; John M'Donald, care of David Mead, Cuſſawago; John M'Cabee, care Joſeph Baldridge; James M'Bridge, Elizabeth M'Nitt, Salem townſhip, care of John Morriſon, merchant, Greenſburgh; William Moorhead, Salem townſhip, care of Matthew Jack; Hugh M'Clelland, maſon, care of George Armſtrong, Eſq. Attorney in Greenſburgh; John Marſhal, Long Run; Terrence M'Cloſkie, ſtorekeeper, near Greenſburgh; Robert Miller, Dennis M'Curdy, Daniel Mathias, care of Wm. Skiles, 19 miles from Greenſburgh.

N.

James Nickle, care of Col. Kilgore, Sewickley; John Neal, care of Major John Chriſty, North Huntingdon townſhip; Andrew Nicholſon, near Greenſburgh; Robert Nicholſo, care of Mr. Drum, Greenſburgh.

O.

John and Andrew Oliphant and Co. merchants, Sylvan Forge, near Greenſburgh.

R.

Henry Roſenberger, South Huntingdon townſhip; James Robinſon, Ligonier Valley, Donegal townſhip, care of Richard Williams, Eſq. Mr. Renkin, jun. merchant, Greenſburgh; Joſeph Reed, Long run, care of Col. John Irwin, Brush creek; Henry Remer, Greenſburgh.

S.

George Srum, Fairfield townſhip, care of Doctor Merchant; Joſeph Stevenſon, at Malcolm M'Combs, on the Loyalhannon; John Stewart, Blackſmith, in the Forks of Yough, care of Mrs. Coulter; James Steel, care of Revd. James Power; James Smith, Conemagh ſettlement, care of Robert Beatty, merchant, Greenſburgh; John Savory, care of John Badollet, Greenſburgh, Green county, 4; Thomas Speer, Fort Legonier.

T.

Jacob Trout, Greenſburgh; Samuel Teddy, Armſtrong townſhip, care of Charles Campbell, Black-lick ſettlement, 2; John Thompſon, Alexander Taylor, James Thompſon, near Merkles mill.

W.

Daniel Wallace, care of Philip Freeman, Ligonier Valley, Fairfield townſhip, 2; Peter Wotring, near Greenſburgh; James Wells, Judge, Quemahoning townſhip, near Laurel Hill, care of Con. Rogers, Taylor, Greenſburgh; John Williamſon, care of the Revd. Samuel Porter, Beaver run, Salem townſhip